Since writing the above we find some particulars in the Raleigh Sentinel, which we publish under our "State News" head.

The New Year

To-day ushers in the New Year. For nearly four years the Southern people have struggled on, hoping each would bring a return of fraternal feeling and national justice. To-day they begin the New Year under political auspices more unpromising than at any future period in their history, relieved only by the assured power of their endurance.

Materially also, our condition is not much improved. While many look with hope, with earnest energy, to the future, many others are desponding. From the far South hopeful voices reach us-our sister, South Carolina, sends us words of cheer, but for ourselves, we fear renewed prosperity is yet in the uncertain future. Our State Government is in the hands of men who regard only their own selfish purposes, and its material welfare is being sacrificed to satisfy personal ends. Politically and materially our condition is far from being prosperous.

We are glad to believe, however, that the determination of our noble people is undaunted; their energies still active, and their purpose to succeed unconquered and unconquerable. They enter upon the stern duties of the present year as they did those of the past, determined to deserve success. Heaven has blessed their labors more abundantly than during the year previous, and they begin the labors of the present year with more hope and more vigor. Bowed in humble submission to the wise and beneficent decrees of the Almighty, our heartfelt prayers ascend on high to the giver of all good for a continuance of His blessings during the year just begun, to our people

Governor Holden and the Railroads. There seems to be a misapprehension as to the powers of the Governor over the Railroads in which the State has an interest. The Governor is limited by the Charter of the Corporations and by the law. He appoints Directors and proxies, and there his power ceases. It is neither his duty nor his right to interfere in the details of the running of the Roads. Whatever opinion he may have on the subject, he has no authority to regulate freights or to prescribe the terms on which certain Railroad Companies shall operate with or against each other.

A little reflection will make this plain to the commonest understanding. It is, therefore, neither fair nor just to involve Gov. Holden in controversies between corporations of the kind referred to.-Raleigh Standard.

The above is the theory upon which the Legislature acted in giving these Railroad appointments to the Governor, but in practice the above extract is silly balderdash. Governor Holden is as much responsible for the conduct of his Railroad appointees as for any others which he has made. While all previous Governors appointed Directors, doubtless with a view to the election of a preferred individual to the Presidency, they were made with consideration for the welfare of the road, both in the character and capacity of the appointees. Political considerations, indeed, had their natural influence in the selections, but were never permitted to outweigh questions of fitness and capacity.

It may be true that Governor Holden does not interfere with the schedules and tariffs of the North Carolina Railroad, but he is responsible for them in having conferred upon a man the office of President who is entirely incompetent to discharge the duties by reason of his education, experience and association. It would be as ridiculous asit would be false to say that the Governor is not immediately responsible for the election of Smith to the Presidency of that Railroad, for it was known as well before the election as afterwards that he to come, when the days of tribulation have passed was the Governor's man. Men were appointed Directors with that knowledge.

President Smith may be running his road with a view to make ten thousand purpose, and in accordance with the orders is sacrificing the welfare of the road, of the State, and of the people. His determination to charge local rates upon all goods passing over the eastern section of his taken the best means to publish widely the great road, between Raleigh and Goldsboro', is large and important portion of the country. not only prejudicial to the interests of Wilmington and Newbern, but injurious to many business operations in the upper portions of the State. The same causes which drive the people of the interior from our markets exclude us from theirs. We feel the effect of this proscription. Desiring to patronize our own manufacturers we have purchased all of the paper upon which the DAILY and WEEKLY JOUR-NAL is printed from mills in our own State, while we could possibly have done better in Northern markets. The increase of rates of freight upon the North Carolina Railroad, if persisted in, compels us in selfdefence to purchase elsewhere. The same is true of other branches of industry .-Our own people are thus robbed of the fruits of their labor and enterprise by the prejudice, malignity and ignorance of Governor Holden's appointees.

The State's Interest in Public Works,

We published yesterday an article from the Raleigh Sentinel, calling attention to the fact that a "Ring" already exists to sell send speedily to the Legislature petitions and remonstrances against such action. thwarted by some positive action of the people, in less than a twelvemonth much the larger part, if not the entire, interest of the State in her works of internal improvements will be in the bands of the larger part, if the bands of the larger part, if not the entire, interest of the State in her works of internal larger part, if not the entire, interest of the State in her works of internal larger part, if not the entire, interest of the State in her works of internal larger part, if not the entire, interest of the State in her works of internal larger part, if not the entire, interest of the State in her works of internal larger part, if not the entire, interest of the State in her works of internal larger part, if not the entire, interest of the State in her works of internal larger part, if not the entire, interest of the State in her works of internal larger part, if not the entire, interest of the State in her works of internal larger part, if not the entire, interest of the State in her works of internal larger part, if not the entire, interest of the State in her works of internal larger part, if not the entire, interest of the State in her works of internal larger part, if not the entire, interest of the State in her works of internal larger part, if not the entire, interest of the State in her works of internal larger part, if not the entire, interest of the State in her works of internal larger part, if not the entire, interest of the State in her works of internal larger part, if not the entire, interest of the state in her works of internal larger part, if not the entire, interest of the state in her works of internal larger part, if not the entire, interest of the state in her works of internal larger part in the larg

corrupt men in and out of the Legislature, who are now engaged in manipulating the various schemes to run the State in debt beyond the ability of her people to meet sides adding to its surplus account \$124,the accruing interest. Even now parties are in New York to borrow money to meet the three hundred thousand dollars due on vesterday, and when even larger sums are to be paid in April and July, without any available means of obtaining it except by a mortgage and sale of stocks, it is evident what must be the result of such financier-

If there was a disposition to curtail our expenses; if our financial affairs were economically and judiciously managed; if prudence and patriotism actuated our officials; even if honest intelligence and experience controlled affairs, we might hope for ultimate relief from our financial embarrassments. But when we see expenses and appropriations multiplied; when we know that plunderers and thieves are robbing our Treasury, we despair of any favorable ending to these

This is an emergency in which the people should act, and at once. Let them at least place a bold and manly protest against this sinful abuse of the public trust; let them wash their hands of the crime of repudiation into which we are being rapidly forced. We tell the people of North Carolina that the early sale of the interest of the State in her railroads is contemplated. and if they look on in silence they will assuredly be swindled out of this rich inheritance. "Let the popular will be independence will have become an accomknown."

Tricks of Trade.

The New York World, with commendable energy and with startling accuracy, is engaged in exposing the shortcomings of the retail dealers in the city of New York. The adulterations in all articles of food and drink, and the short weights and measures are of the most alarming character. In the most necessary articles of family use the adulterations and dishonest weights are most common. The poison which is carried into the system is a mat- twice over, besides affording fat dividends. ter of serious concern, while the tax upon the laboring classes imposed by false weights is most grievous.

the provision and grocery stores, and next the retail liquor saloons. Other depart- into all their operations. The goods of ments of business will undergo investiga- the Augusta factory command from one- tion of business. tion. The result of the liquor investigations should be printed by our temperance societies as the most powerful argument against the use of liquors which could be and they always take advantage of the and a majority of the votes cast shall be made. The adulterations in the first-class houses are astonishing, while those in the ordinary "gin shops" amount to poison,

We trust the World will continue its investigations, as they must prove most wholesome to that city, and to the entire

Baltimore,

apid increase in the population, wealth and business of the City of Baltimore, and especially pleased to learn that the partiality and gratitude of the Southern people is regarded as the chief cause of this growth. Our people cannot do too much for Baltimore, for in our hour of trial and danger, she did not desert us, and it is a matter of sincere pleasure that we learn they remember the noble conduct of the people of that city.

The population has increased from 26,-614 in 1850, to 212,418 in 1860. The present population is estimated at upwards of 400,000, while the city limits has extended about one-fourth since the war.

Speaking of this remarkable and gratifyng increase, the Gazette says :

here working away at professions, devoting themselves to business, engaged in trade or employed in mechanic arts, men who have come here to daily bread; men who have been attracted bither by the kind-heartedness, the liberality and hospitality of the citizens of Baltimore; who have brought their wives and their children with them to seek a new home, where poverty and misforgold is not the only passport to position. In years away, and when Baltimore fattens upon prosperithey reaped an honest reward by being true to the unfortunate, and by their efforts to relieve, with openhanded liberality, sufferings which it was not their lot to share. The name of many a citizen of Saltimore is to-day a household word in the South; Radical votes, as he has alleged was his and in Virginia and the Carolinas and in other Southern States, Southern men, settled in Baltimore, are constantly traveling in and preaching ket and influencing trade to it. It is to its Southern sympathies that Baltimore in a great measure owes its increase and to some extent its prosperity. Baltimore has dealt liberally and she is reaping largely; and in her unselfish action she has advantages which she offers as a market to a very

COTTON AND ITS MANUFACTURE.

Cotton Raising-The "Cotton Lords of New England "_The Augusta, (Ga.) Factory

the vital question involved is, whether more profit than raising the staple itself. We quote from the Times:

A SOUTHERN COTTON FACTORY. We have before us the report of William E. Jackson, President of the Augusta (Ga.) Cotton Manufacturing Company, showing the operations of that corporation for the first six months of the present year. It has been sent the writer obviously to challenge any cotton manufacturing company in New England to a comparison of operations; and we will give it the benefit of its the State's interest in her public works, showing. The gross earnings for the past and appealing to the people in every coun- six months, ending June 30, have been ty in the State to hold public meetings and \$135,510 65; interest received, \$3,921 65. Total, \$139,433 30. From which is deducted expenses, taxes, &c., \$31,898 16; leaving as net profits, \$107,534 14. From We heartily concur in this view, being the which two dividends of five per cent. each, only and last resort left to our people against the wicked and corrupt action of the Legislature. The company to carry to the credit of profit and loss account \$47,534 14, cluding the value of 4-4 bleached cottons are to the credit of profit and loss account \$47,534 14, cluding the value of 4-4 bleached cottons are to the credit of profit and loss account \$47,534 14, cluding the value of 4-4 bleached cottons are to the credit of profit and loss account \$47,534 14, cluding the value of 4-4 bleached cottons are to the credit of profit and loss account \$47,534 14, cluding the value of 4-4 bleached cottons are to the credit of profit and loss account \$47,534 14, cluding the value of 4-4 bleached cottons are to the credit of profit and loss account \$47,534 14, cluding the value of 4-4 bleached cottons are to the credit of profit and loss account \$47,534 14, cluding the value of 4-4 bleached cottons are to the credit of profit and loss account \$47,534 14, cluding the value of 4-4 bleached cottons are to the credit of profit and loss account \$47,534 14, cluding the value of 4-4 bleached cottons are to the credit of profit and loss account \$47,534 14, cluding the value of 4-4 bleached cottons are to the credit of profit and loss account \$47,534 14, cluding the value of 4-4 bleached cottons are to the credit of the cred the Legislature. The assurance of our making the amount now to the credit of cotemporary that such a "Ring" exists is that account, \$224,798 22. Goods manuconfirmation of what we had been reliably factured from December 14, 1867, to June 1861. advised. And we firmly believe that, unless thwarted by some positive setion of the 348; yards, 3,888,301.

Since the war, or from June 13, 1865, to June 30, 1868, the company has added to its machinery by \$92,686 76, and paid to its stockholders the sum of \$360,000, be-052 67, thereby swelling that fund to \$221, 798 22. And this, it is claimed, is the result of but \$60,000 capital. The gold cash value of the company's property on the

30th of last June, was \$600,000, irrespective of the \$224,798 22. During the same time the company have Bales goods, made, 23,545; aggregate sales: \$1,765,310; 80 aggregate wages paid, \$622, 280 15; average yards per loom, per day, 45 90-100; average number of hands employed, 578. Production for three years Pounds, 6,261,655; pieces, 528,114; yards

20,364,919. The Augusta Factory property was put chased ten years ago of the city, for \$140, 000, on ten years credit, the purchasers paying in, as commercial capital, \$60,000 Since the purchase, the entire property has been paid for, new machinery has been bought, and the capital increased to \$600, 000 by the addition of a portion of the sur plus, regular dividends having been paid n the meantime. During the war, the dividends of this company were enormous. After examining all the facts, a Nashville paper asks, in all earnestness, "whether any cotton manufacturing company north of Mason and Dixon's line may not be safely challenged to make such a showing We do challenge any and all of them to a comparison of operations. Let the cotton lands of New England look-not to their laurels, but to their pockets; for there no need of any statistical prophet to d monstrate that, if we of Nashville, and of the South, expend but half the labor and resources in helping ourselves which we now devote to enriching those who are our bitterest political persecutors, a decade will not have passed before our industrial plished fact."

"WHAT ANSWER?" The Augusta Cotton Factory is an exception. Its success has been wonderful. We know of nothing like it in the history of cotton manufactures. But it is obvious that the showing of its success is not a fair criter on by which to come to the conclusion that cotton can be manfactured at the South, during the next generation, cheaper are others that have paid for themselves of membership. The success of the Augusta establishment is due entirely to skillful management. Its President is one of the best business men equally as capable. If we are not mistaken they are both Northern men, and consequently they have infused Yankee ideas half per cent. to one and one-half per cent. more per yard than those of other similar mills. The best of stock is used, because its buyers are right at home in the market, prices; but they are not more shrewd than necessary to a choice. some of our Northern buyers have been .-During the war, when the Augusta mill was using cotton which cost eighteen cents per pound, there were several mills in New the dividends of the cotton mills are generally small, and that during the past three years many of them have passed their small

ADVANTAGES OF THE SOUTH TO COTTON MANU

No one will pretend to dispute the fact that certain sections of the South offer special advantages for the manufacture of cotton. They have climate and wages in their favor. For three months in the year the total cost of fuel is less than one-tenth of a cent per pound on manufactures of those months, and as to wages, land is cheap, and the manufacturer is enabled to give each family of operatives a large garden, large enough to enable them to raise their year's supply of vegetables. Wages are consequently low. Then there is the matter of freights. The Southern manufacturer can save the freight on bagging, Most of this increase of population comes from rope and waste, and he can sell his waste the South. There are thousands of Southerners to local paper mills at quite Northern prices. If the freight on one bale of cotton from Charleston to New York is two build up their shattered fortunes or to earn their dollars and fifty cents, for instance, on varn, worth say one dollar and twenty cents a bale, it is only sixty cents, there would be a difference of about two and a half per cent. on the value, providing the cotune are not looked upon as a disgrace; and where ton was worth eighty dollars. The Southern manufacturer, too, purchases of the producer or his agent, thus avoiding comty, her citizens need never be ashamed to feel that | missions, brokerage and other charges paid by Northern mills.

WHAT THE SOUTH WANTS. Just what the South needs more than anything else is capital and skilled labor. The time is not yet come when a Lowell or under which he acted, but we believe he to the South the advantages of the Baltimore mar- a Manchester can be taken up bodily and set down along side any of the splendid water-powers of the Southern States. The people of the South cannot realize in a few years that which it has taken New England a generation of years to achieve. The South has cotton at its door, with abundance of white labor imploring employment; it has some of the best water-powers in the world, and enough to run all the spindles of the century. But the South is impoverished, and it wants the skill and plements and Machinery. and its Comparison of Operations_What | the capital of the Northerner to make the the South Needs_Fluctuations in the advantages of the South apparent. The Grounds. planter wants money, and the manufactur er wants money, and until the capital of the The New York Times, in a late issue, North comes to the help of the South, cotcomments upon an article on "Cotton ton will be manufactured cheaper at the Manufacturing vs. Cotton Raising," which North than at the South. The influence of recently appeared in a Nashville paper, climate upon character, too, has something from which it appears that cotton mills in to do with the development of cotton manthe South are, even now, paying dividends ufacture. The Yankee, who for years has "which would clog the avaricious cravings made himself sharp by delving in the keen gration.
of Shylock himself." In discussing this atmosphere of the higher latitudes, has naimportant subject there are many stubborn turally more aptitude for making money facts and solid figures to deal with, and and "pushing things" than the man accustomed to a hot climate which robs a cotton manufacturing may not produce man of his ambition, and deadens all disposition for thrift. Under the present con- Col. B. R. Moore. dition of things, the Northern capitalist does not feel safe to invest in cotton manufactures at the South, and not until 'peace" is fully established, will he make a movement in that direction. In short. when a Northern man can express his opinions as freely there as he can in New York or Massachusetts, then will there be plenty of music by the side of the waterpowers of the South, and the Northern manufacturer will find in the Southern manufacturer an able rival.

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE PRICE OF COTTON.

A table showing the fluctuations in value of cotton, from April, 1861, to June, 1868. inclusive, has been prepared for the Association of Cotton Planters and Manufac-

Gold average Cotton in Cotton in 4-4 Bl'ed

England. Cotton. 191 423 731 1.17 57 381 261 261 1867....138 1868*...139

For the Journal. Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND OBJECTS. Section 1. This Society shall be called the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. Its objects shall be the promotion of Agriculture, Commerce and the Mechanic Arts,

in the section of country of which Wil-

mington is the commercial centre. ARTICLE II.

THE OFFICERS. Section 1. The Officers of the Society

Executive Committee. Sec. 2. The President, Vice Presidents. Secretaries and Treasurer, shall respective-

Sec. 3. The President, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, shall call special meetings of the Society upon application in writing of any five members, | times not altogether pleased at the dcc- as best we may. tee, shall fill vacated offices until the next meeting of the Society.

Sec. 4. The Executive Committee shall ble place for holding the meetings of the Society, audit all claims upon the Society before a settlement of the same by the ciety from time to time, as provided in the By-laws.

Sec. 5. The foregoing officers shall be elected annually, and shall hold their offices until their successors shall be elected. election of officers pass without such elecof the Society.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERS. shall consist of such persons as shall be which a perusal of this work has given us, present at the adoption of this Constitution, and who shall enroll their names and pay their initiation fee, and of such other it equally interesting. We know that it members as shall thereafter be admitted. than it can be at the North. Within the by a two-thirds vote of the members prespast five years we know of cotton mills in ent, and upon the payment of the initia-New England that have failed, while there tion fee shall be entitled to the privileges

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. The regular meetings of this So-

in the By-laws. Sec. 2. One-fifth of the members enrolled shall constitute a quorum for the transac-

ARTICLE V.

All elections of officers shall be by ballot,

ARTICLE VI.

Whenever it shall be necessary funds for England that had a six month's supply at defraying the current expenses of the Soisolated one, so far as the cotton mills of for the purchase or improvement of real the South are concerned. The testimony estate or other extraordinary expenses, in writing, signify their consent to be thus mennegentes, 1; typhoid dysentery, 1; sessment shall thereby be debarred from any of the benefits thence arising.

ARTICLE VII.

BY-LAWS. By-laws for the government of the Soinconsistent with this Constitution, may, case, 1; fever and ague, 1; suicide, 2; tymembers present.

ARTICLE VIII. AMENDMENTS.

Every proposal to alter this Constitution must be submitted in writing, and may be adopted by universal consent of those present. But should objection be made, it only the number, which for the year shall lie over until the next meeting of the amounts to 167. In the recapitulation betion a two-thirds vote of those present.

ARTICLE 1X. EXPERIMENTS.

Each member of the Society engaged in agriculture or the mechanic arts, shall make annually one experiment at least, calculated to throw light on some important and report the same to the Society, under the penalty of censure for agricultural or so engaged shall contribute to a fund which shall be awarded by the Executive committee to those who excel in the experiments provided for in this Article. BY-LAWS.

1. The initiation fee is hereby fixed at one dollar.

2. The regular meetings of this Society shall be held semi-annually, the time to be designated by the Executive committee. 3. The Executive committee are hereby

required to secure annually, if practicable, an address before the Society by some suitable person. 4. The following Standing committees shall be appointed by the President, which

shall continue during his term of office : First-A committee on Agricultural Im-Second-A committee on Fair and

Fourth-A committee on Manures. Sixth-A committee on Experiments and

Investigations. Seventh-A committee on Agricultural and General Education.

STANDING COMMITTEES. COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

AND MACHINERY.

COMMITTEE ON FAIR AND FAIR GROUNDS. Henry Nutt, Dr. H. H. Robinson and L COMMITTEE ON PREMIUMS.

and O. G. Parsley, Esq. COMMITTEE ON MANURES.

and Dougald McMillan, Esq. COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS. J. E. Lippitt, Esq., Col. Roger Moore. Col. J. W. Atkinson.

COMMITTEE ON EXPERIMENTS AND INVESTI-Col. Jos. S. Cannon, L. Froelich, Esq., Thos. E. Roberts, Esq. COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL

EDUCATION.

"colored troops fought nobly.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Gen. Colston and Gen. R. Ransom. COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND EMIGRATION.

Dr. A. J. DeRossett, Henry Nutt, Esq., and Alfred Martin, Esq. No Negroes, The Army Reunion at Chicago admitted

made to run on ice. no negroes, though Greeley says the

Book Notice,

DOLORES-A Novel-by BENJ. ROBINSON.

The author of this work, most of our

readers will remember, was for some months editor of the Daily Dispatch published in this city. His writings were then marked by a fluency and interesting dismal morning at the old home of your tion before Judge Watts, at Chambers style which have found more complete de- "Senior Editor," and as I look out at the against David A. Jenkins Public Treas. velopment in the task of novel writing .- cold and dripping monument erected to the urer, and the Chatham Railroad Company. "Dolores," his first work, at once im- memory of the heroic Wilson, speaking restraining the Treasurer from subscribing presses the careful reader with the of the time when Edgecombe "took the two millions of dellars to the aforesaid author's capacity for this style contract" for the Mexican war, at the Court Company; restraining the issue of State of writing. He has thrown into House which has so often echoed with the bonds to pay for the same; and, also reshall consist of a President, three Vice it many feelings and emotions peculiar to voices of the eloquent men of former days, straining the Chatham Railroad Company Presidents, three Recording Secretaries, a our section, and none the less dear be- "fond memory" leads me back on the from accepting the subscription or receive Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer and cause of this fact. With admirable tact he path of the past, and the forms, the faces, ing the bonds. manages to keep up the interest of the the voices of brave men and bright women reader from beginning to end. His char- pass before me. But it is not the time to ly discharge the duties indicated by their acters, though probably drawn from life, dwell on the past-those halcyon days of some of which might in part be recognized, peace, enjoyment, and plenty; the stern vastly concerned in the question whether are very highly colored and in some fea- present with its trials and duties is before tures a little unnatural. The reader is at us, and we must meet its responsibilities lie mind has given any thought to this

satisfied with himself, the work and, what towns of the State. is more, the author. Sec. 1. The members of this Society take pleasure in expressing the pleasure ized! and feel sure that all who read it will find will meet with a favorable reception, be-Sec. 2. New members may be admitted cause it is meritorious. The author should certainly be encouraged to try again. He has peculiar aptness for this style of

in the country, and its Superintendent is ciety shall be held in the city of Wilming. pile for the benefit of our readers, and as blacks during the past year, together with a statement of diseases:

sumption, 19; typhoid fever, 5; diarrhæa, 2; cholera morbus, 1; spasms, 4; brain pneumonia, 3; typhoid pneumonia, 3; epilepsy, 3; lock-jaw, 1; nervous affection, 1; congestive chill, 4; childbed, 2; lung comparison of the Augusta factory is an members. But assessments for premiums 2; paralysis, 2; dyspepsia, 1; lingering illness, 1; inflamation of the brain, 3; con-We are glad to know of the remarkably of many of its manufacturers shows that shall be binding only on those who shall, gestion of the brain, 1; fevers, 2; acute assessed. Members dissenting from an as- nervous fever, 1; cholera infantum, 4; cerebral of conjestion, 1; booping cough, 1; sunstroke, 1; atelektaries, 1; teething, will not sell seems to puzzle the most name Rev. William Hooper, DeBerniere 1; hemorrhage of the bowels, 1; gastro knowing, as at present prices more money Hooper, Manuel Fetter, Rev. Charles Philen teritis, 1; mennegentes, 1; convulsions, ciety and for advancing its purposes, not 1; bowel disease, 1; dropsy and heart disfrom time to time, be made, altered or phoid diarrhou, 1; heart disease, 2; can-youd. With which sage remark we close amended or abolished by a majority of the cer, 1; old age, 1; diseases not stated, 17 this page and our communication. -total 115.

Pine Forrest Cemetery (colored).—There has been no regular record kept of the diseases of which the persons intered in this Cemetery died, so we are enabled to give Society, when it shall require for its adop- low we give the number of both whites and to publish the document: blacks interred during each month of the

RECAPITULATION.

January, 10; February, 17; March, 22; April, 15; May, 30; June, 29; July, 27; August, 25; September, 33, October, 32; question in agriculture and mechanism, November, 27; December, 15--total 282.

> HYMEN'S WORK-MARRIAGES DURING THE place in our city in 1868. This estimate is compiled from our monthly reports, taken from the records in the office of the Regis- will be completed.

	WHITES.	BLACKS.	TOTAL
January	17	17	34
February		19	80
March	4	32	86
April	11	21	33
May	6	21	27
June		9	23
July	6	23	29
August	7	16	23
September,	11	13	24
October	13	23	36
November	15	31	46
December	20	39	59
Total	135	264	899
			200

Comparing this statement with the exhibit of the year previous, we find that 1868 is ahead of 1867 in marriages by 33 The next Cabinet_Mr. Washburne to go to Fifth-A committee on Ways and Means. | couples. The whites during that year, however, beat those of last year by 7 [Washington (Dec. 27) correspondence of the couples, but the blacks of last year are ahead of those of the previous year by 40 knowledge as to the next Cabinet. Eighth-A committee on Labor and Emi- couples, which makes the difference. Who talk of that character is speculative. will say after this that these are starvation one thing may be considered certain.

"Let Us Have Peace." a position.—Baltimore Sun,

Mr. C. C. Perkins, of Boston, the well known writer on art, has been elected a member of the Institute of France-the of Madam Le Vert, New York, last ing manufactories. Let the good work go first American so honored.

In New York over three tons of hair. costing \$2,000,000, are annually twisted into wigs, chignons, &c. Czar Alexander is having locomotives

Beverly Tucker is keeping a hotel.

OUR TARBORO' CORRESPONDENCE.

Tarboro'_The Edgecombe House_Captain Hurt_Tar River_Tarboro' and Wil-Hamston Railroad-Cotton, &c., &c.

TARBORO', Dec. 31, 1868. Dear Journal: I find myself this cold boro, filed a bill and obtained an injune.

and with the concurrence of this commit- trines of infidelity held to by the hero of Tarboro', in common with most of our dispose of it for them. The popular will the work, but these are not brought too towns in North Carolina, has suffered should be known and have great weight strikingly forward to become decidedly ob- much by the war, property has been swept given to it." consist of five members. It shall be the noxious. The plot is well handled and away, fire has desolated her squares, her duty of this committee to provide a suita- successfully conducted. The tale is one, brave have gone down in "the shock of in it. It will be a sale to benefit Wall as the author first advised the public, of battle," but out of all she is rising with re- Street brokers. In twelve months after "disappoinment and distress," but he has newed power, and is destined before many the sale the people will have to pay seven, Treasurer, and discharge such other duties luckily added a posteript with a happy years to assume her former station as one traveling on Railreads, and the money will as may be imposed upon them by the So- termination, making the reader much more of the prettiest and most enterprising be sent to New York. Now they pay four

I find located here our old friend Jack The sojourn of Capt. Robinson in New Smith, in charge of the "Edgecombe rich and keep the people poor. We say, York proved of great benefit to him in House," presiding with his usual dignity with the Standard, "let the popular will Sec. 6. Should the term for the annual writing this work, inasmuch as he was en- and affability, striving for the comfort of be known." Let the people, by petition tion, it shall be held at the next meeting abled to portray the scenes and vicissitudes his greats, spreading a table unexcelled in in the life of his hero in that great metropo- the State, and by his genial good nature roads. Let the people of every county lis with a distinctness and effect which making all feel at home. "Long may be hold public meetings and put the seal of truth and experience can only give. We wave," and evermore may he be patron- their disapprobation upon the swindle and Our old friend, Capt. A. P. Hurt, left

But one small steamer is now running between this place and Washington, and she is unable to do the business as satisfactorily as is desired. Capt. H. has a new river steamer, drawing twelve inches light. which he will either put on Tar or the upper Roanoke. From your knowledge of his character as a steamboat man you will at once conclude that if he sends a boat MORTUARY STATISTICS. - After consider- here she will go along and be popular; and, able trouble, we have been enabled to com- after all, that is the key to popularity in travel, something that will go along. She may be clumsy to look at, dirty and ill- Moore are regarded as the founders of the a matter of record, the number of inter- arranged, the pilot drunk and the engineer ments in the Cemeteries of this city, show- incompetent, but if she will reach a given ing the mortality among both whites and point one hour ahead of anything else she to be reckoned among its earliest benefacwill take the travel. Look at the Western tors. "Person" and "Girard" Halls are rivers-such, however, will never be the called in honor and remembrance of the character of anything Hurt manages except | first and last. Oakdale Cemetery (white) .- Died of con- in the "go along" quality. Neatness is Among the most liberal patrons of the his personal and public characteristic, University, we reckon our much esteemed watchfulness largely developed, and "go friend, the Hon. John H. Bryan, who ahead tremendous. It is thought that a graduated eight sons there; Judge Battle, fever, 1; inflamation of the bowels, 2; daily line to Washington will prove a who graduated five sons; and Governor valuable feeder to the Wilmington and Graham, who graduated the same number. Weldon Railroad. Tar River has on its Joseph Caldwell and the late Governor banks the most valuable cotton region of Swain, from their continued attentions and North Carolina. My own opinion has good offices, are cherished and remembered disease, 1; abdominal tumor, 1; still born, always been that Pitt was a better cotton among its best Presidents. the same price. It is safe to say that the ciety shall be raised by assessments on the 5; marasmus, 1; erysipelas, 1; disentery, country than Edgecombe; with both combined a good line can be sustained.

The Williamston Railroad is at a standstill at present. The difficulty is probably only temporary. The whole work is under contract and can be pushed forward rapidly when the present obstacle is removed. More cotton is held here than in any assiduity with which they discharged the other portion of the State. Why they has been made on cotton this, than in any lips, F. M. Hubbard, Wm. H. Owen and previous year; and yet some want more. -Thus is it ever with man; reaching? for some undiscovered good in the dark be-

An Appeal for the Washington National Judge Mangum, John Y. Mason, Wm. A. Monument. Graham, John M. Morehead. Robert H.

The following circular has been addressed to the clergymen throughout the tle, B. F. Moore, Thomas H. Wright, D. United States, by the officers of the Washington National Monument Society. All papers friendly to the object are requested names space would fail us here to recount

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT / Society, December 25, 1868. Reverend and Dear Sirs: In pursuance of a resolution of the

Washington National Monument So-

ciety, we, the officers of the society. respectfully request you to cause col lections, for the benefit of the monument, to be taken up in your respective congre- missioners of the several corporated towns in gations on the Sunday immediately prece- the State of North Carolina shall appoint ding the 22d of February next, and remit three persons of their respective towns to mechanical inertness, and each member not PAST YEAR.—We append below the ap- the amounts to the treasurer of the socie- hold their municipal elections for Mayor parent result of the year's wooing, showing ty. A very small sum from each congrega- and Commissioners, and said Inspectors the number of marriages which have taken | tion will, in the aggregate, insure the im- shall make out two statements of the elecmediate resumption of work on the monu- tion so held, and return one to the Regisment, and with the expected aid from other ter of Deeds of their county, and return sources, it is hoped that in a few years it the other to the Secretary of the town in

> The veneration in which the memory of Washington is held by the American peo- and after its passage. ple, renders a studied appeal to their patriotism unnecessary, and we, therefore, simply make known to you the request of the society, confidently believing that you will cordially co-operate with them in the noble work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants. Andrew Johnson, president, ex-officio; S. J. Bowen, first vice president, ex-officio; U. S. Grant, second vice president; W. W. Corcoran, third vice president; J. B.

France_Senator Morton. Philadelphia Press.]

No one has any right to speak with

E. B. Washburne will not enter the Cabiret, and without doubt will obtain the French mission. The latter appointment A few days ago a respectably-dressed n ay be considered settled, if anything can Dr. A. E. Wright, Thos. Colville and lady appeared at General Grant's head- be at this early day. Mr. Washburne is quarters and asked his influence to secure authority for the denial of Cabinet honors an office under the Government, enforcing coming to him. Within a few days he her application upon the plea that she had told a prominent Representative from Intwo sons killed in the late war. General diana that, while he had not been offered Grant heard her story, and then turned a seat in General Grant's Cabinet and her over to General Dent, instructing him knew nothing as to that or any other ap-Hon. S. J. Person, Hon. R. S. French to further inquire into the matter, and if pointment, the condition of his health was times. There was considerable competi the case was a really worthy one to use his such as to preclude even the wish for a tion. The following are the principal sales (Grant's) name in recommending her for a Cabinet position. He further intimated The "Kinsler Hall" lot, corner of Rich position in one of the Departments. Gen- that, unless it improved he should be com- ardson and Taylor streets, containing one Hon. R. R. Bridgers, Donald MacRae eral Dent, in turn, listened to her story, and Dougald McMillan, Esq. position in one of the Departments. Gentland, unless it improved he should be compelled to retire from the House also.—
Senator Morton is being urged from all Diercks, at \$7,200. The Kinsler brick-yard and finally asked her under what general Senator Morton is being urged from all her sons were serving when they lost their lives. The lady hesitated, and finally replied: "Well, to tell the truth, sir, one plied: "Well, to tell the truth, sir, one these efforts that, while he cannot refuse ler "homestead" lot, in Cotton Town, two was serving under General Eweil and the what has not and probably will not be of- and a half acres, \$4,200. The "old home other under Colonel Mosby." The inter-view terminated at once, and General occur he should unhesitatingly decline, line, brought \$2,500. Several lots below Grant did not endorse the application for both on account of ill health and the much the College brought sums varying from more congenial character to himself of his \$120 to \$360 per acre. We understand that Senatorial position.

> when she received a beautiful white mus-South, and to do honor to this affectionate ent directions, besides unequalled water fidelity, the costly preparations were laid power. - Charleston Courier. aside and the bride chose to wear the dress loving fingers had prepared for her.

STATE NEWS

JUDGE WATTS COMING TO THE RESCUE OF THE PEOPLE AND THE STATE, -On the 29th instant, A. J. Galloway, Esq., of Golds.

Judge Fowle, R. C. Badger, Esq., and Col. Ed. Graham Haywood, are of Counsel for Galloway, the people and the State The Standard says that the "people are

the State's interest in the public works question, is not known to those who must

The "Ring" to sell these public works is already formed. Only a few natives are

The new holders of these Roads will put such rates on freights as will make them and remonstrance, instruct their members sale now in contemplation by foreigners. who have come among us for plunder and

here this morning on a trip down the river. We call earnestly upon the people in every county of the State to hold public meetings, and send speedily to the Legis. lature petitions and remonstrances against the sale of their property. You have no time to lose, fellow-citizens; you will soon hear the cry of "going, going, gone." And Judge Brooks cannot, by injuction, forbid the sale. If he could, we would not hesitate to apply for the injunction! Raleigh Sentinel, 31st.

> THE UNIVERSITY .- While Davie and University, Person, Smith and Girard are

With what integrity and discernment Professors were chosen to preside in each department, the characters of the lamented Dr. Mitchell and Dr. James Phillips afford the most ample proof.

Among her living Professors, who won public confidence by their ability and the duties of their various stations, we might

The success of the University in preparing its graduates to fill the various stations in society, with honor to themselves and benefit to their country, is made manifest in the character and services of President Polk, Governor Manly, Judge Manly, Morrison, Wm. H. Haywood, Wm. H. Bat M. Barringer, Wm. Eaton, and a host of other brilliant and useful men, whose The first student at the University was Hinton James, of Wilmington, who arrived at Chapel Hill February 12th, 1795, and the college exercises began the next day,

February 13th.—Ral. Sentinel. AN ACT IN RELATION TO MUNICIPAL ELEC-TIONS .- The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact-Sec. 1. That the Comwhich the election was held.

Sec. 2. This act shall be in force from Ratified the 21st day of December, A.

To BE HANGED. - We learn that Augustus Holmes, colored, convicted of the murder of a colored man some months since, will be hanged in Tarboro' on Friday, the first Gov. Holden was appealed to in behalf

of the prisoner, but declined to commute the punishment, there being, in his opin-H. Smith, treasurer; J. Carroll Brent, ion, no mitigating circumstances in the case.—Ral. Standard. Colored Department.—The colored de

partment of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind will be opened on the first of January. As heretofore stated, the school buildings in the southwestern part of the city have been secured for the purpose, special teachers appointed, and everything done to render these unfortunates comfortable while acquiring an education.

Ral. Standard. Real Estate Sales in Columbia_United States Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, and Governor Scott, among the Purcha-

The Columbia Phoenix, of yesterday, says: "The property disposed of yester day brought fair prices, considering the Governor Scott and several other parties Miss Cara Nelly Le Vert, the daughter slong the canal, with the intention of erect-Wednesday evening, to a Mr. Beale, of on. Columbia will, in a few years, we sin-Georgia. It is said that an elegant trous- cerely believe, be one of the principal manseau had been prepared for the bride, ufacturing towns in the South. She has many facilities-the principal being raillin robe, wrought by her old nurse in the road communication in half a dozen differ-

Mr. Davis is traveling in Wurtemburg.